

LABOR LEADERS CALL CHILD LABOR CIVILIZATION BLOT

Child labor before the age of 16 was painted as a crime and blot upon civilization by educators, social workers and labor leaders in a discussion of the perils of the proposed bill at the Planters hotel. Manufacturers called it a blessing to the child.

"Come with me on a Milwaukee av. car some day," said Harriet Vittum of the Northwestern U. Settlement. "During the rush hours you will understand what child labor means—hundreds of little girls, narrow chested, stoop shouldered, tender and unprotected, products of grinding factory work."

"The opponents of the bill are without exception manufacturers who think more of dollars and cents than the future of the children whom they hire," declared John Harding of Typographical Union No. 16.

D. E. Felt of the Felt & Tarrant Mfg. Co. did not see how the children could ever get along without going to work at a very early age in order to get a start. "You must get 'em young to make anything out of them," was his slogan. He painted the schools as insanitary and said that lots of boys couldn't go to school after they were 14. If they did they would be insane. The scoldings of the teachers are maddening.

"My children attended the schools and I know," Felt continued. "All of my foremen started to work near the age of 14."

Dr. Rachel Yarros called child labor during the adolescent period dangerous. The detrimental effect on the health of the race in the future was unquestionable, she said.

William Owen of the Teachers' Federation told of the results obtained in providing sanitary workshops in the schools for the boys between the ages of 14 and 16, who wished to learn a trade. The school he described as the right place for the boy to develop because the manual training

would not mean putting a stop to "book learning."

It was pointed out that an early start in a workshop makes a good workingman but results in a bad citizen and with an unhealthy body.

SERIOUS CHARGES MAY BE AIRED IN CONGRESS

Washington, April 13.—Conspiracy to damage the Riggs National bank, affiliated with the National City Bank of New York, and charges of personal malice are made against Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Comptroller of Currency John Skelton Williams in a suit filed in the supreme court yesterday.

The charges are so serious that it is believed the affair will be aired in congress. Improper use of official power is alleged.

It is charged that the comptroller subjected the institution to a sort of inquisition, "imposing on the officers and employes an appalling amount of totally useless work." That on Dec. 4, 1913, Sec'y McAdoo falsely accused the bankers of having inspired certain articles that appeared in the New York Tribune, reflecting on Williams when he was assistant sec'y of the treasury; that the defendants have unlawfully withheld \$5,000 due the bank in the form of interest on government bonds as penalty for an offense of which the bank is innocent, and asks that the court enjoin Comptroller Williams from refusing to approve the bank as a depository for the funds of other national banks and enjoin McAdoo "from abetting and assisting Williams."

NEW TYPEWRITING RECORD

Boston. — Miss Margaret Bowen, Passaic, N. J., put old typewriting mark of 129 words per minute for an hour in shade when she dashed off new world's record of 132.

Madison, Wis.—Bossard anti-tipping bill passed by assembly. Now goes to governor for approval.